Mr. M. Govindan: I am not raising any objection with regard to the collection of shell fish.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Does the honourable member refer to live shells or shells of dead fish?

Mr. M. Govindan: Live fish. Live fish would mean both fish and shell.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Is it live fish or the shell of dead fish? If it is shells of dead fish, we have already got the Regulation.

Mr. M. Govindan: It is therefore that I suggested that slight change here and there should be made in the Regulation to suit this purpose also.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Is shell a mineral for any other purpose?

Mr. M. Govindan: A small alteration will embrace that definition also.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: പ്രൈവറ്റ് വാട്ടേഴ്സിൽ, ഈ അടിവരെ താഴ്ചയിലുള്ള കക്ക രാജകീയമാക്കണമെന്ന മെംബർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഈ അടിക്കു താഴെയുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമം എങ്ങിനെ പാലിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും?

President: The House will now rise for lunch.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P.M.

The House met at 2 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls.

1. Dr. K. P. Raman Pillai, (Surgeon-General.)
2. Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, (Director of Archaeology.)

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I was speaking about fish shells. The licence for the collection of fish shells is supposed to be issued by one Department and the license for catching fish by another Department. Now, in the case of licences for catching the fish, those who take such licences can catch not only fish without shells but fish with shells too, because, shell-fish is also fish. The result is that there is a little overlapping between the two kinds of licences. The law on the subject of minerals is embodied in an Act in Travancore. It is Act III of 1103. In that the definition of mineral is only thus given.

"For the purpose of this Act the expression "mineral" shall not include common sand, common clay, laterite, or gravel."

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